

ALUMNO: _____

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1. The indefinite article – a -an

The indefinite article is the same for all genders. *a boy, a girl, a cat*

The indefinite article has no plural form. *a boy - boys*

We use **-an** if the following word starts with a vowel.

the following word starts with a consonant	the following word starts with a vowel
a boy - a school - a girl	an aunt-an old school - an American girl

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- **Use of the indefinite article a/an**

- 1. before phrases of time and measurements (per week/weekly) Eg: *We have English 4 times a week.*
- 2. before phrases of jobs Eg: *My father is a car mechanic.*
- 3. with a noun complement Eg: *He is a good boy.*
- 4. before phrases of nationality Eg: *Bruce Springsteen is an American.*

2. The definite article - the

The definite article **the** is the same for all genders in singular and in plural.
the boy, the girl, the cat, the computers

WITHOUT DEFINITE ARTICLE	WITH DEFINITE ARTICLE
general words (indefinite)	general words (definite)

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<i>I like flowers.</i>	<i>I like the flowers in your garden.</i>
names of persons on the singular, relatives	family names in the plural
<i>Peter and John live in London.</i>	<i>The Smiths live in Chicago.</i>
public buildings, institutions, means of transport (indefinite)	public buildings, institutions, means of transport (definite)
<i>We go to school by bus.</i>	<i>The bus to Dresden leaves at 7.40..</i>
names of countries in the singular; summits of mountains; continents; towns	names of countries in the plural; mountain ranges; regions
<i>Germany, France;Africa, Europe;</i>	<i>the United States of America, the Netherlands the west of Australia</i>
single islands	groups of islands
<i>Corfu, Bermuda, Sicily</i>	<i>the Bahamas, the British Isles, the Canaries</i>
parks; lakes; streets	name with of-phrase; oceans; seas; rivers
<i>Central Park, Hyde Park;Lake Michigan, 42nd Street, Oxford Street</i>	<i>the Statue of Liberty, the Tower (of London), the Atlantic (Ocean);the Mediterranean (Sea); the Nile, the Rhine, the Suez Canal</i>
months, days of the week (indefinite)	months, days of the week (definite)
<i>July and August are the most popular months for holidays.</i>	<i>The August of 2001 was hot and dry.</i>

NOTE: We use the seasons of the year (spring, summer, autumn, winter) with or without the definite article: *In summer* or *in the summer*

EXERCISES The indefinite article

EX 1: Fill in the article "a", "an" or "the" where necessary. Choose "x" where no article is used.

- 1) I like blue T-shirt over there better than..... red one.
- 2) Their car does 150 miles..... hour.
- 3) Where's USB drive I lent you.....last week?
- 4) Do you still live in..... Bristol?
- 5) Is your mother working in.....old office building?

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- 6) Carol's father works as..... electrician.
- 7) The tomatoes are 99 pence..... kilo.
- 8) What do you usually have for.....breakfast?
- 9) Ben has..... terrible headache.
- 10) After this tour you have..... whole afternoon free to explore the city.

EXERCISES The definite article

EX 2: Decide whether to use the definite article “the” or not. If you do not need the article , use x.

- 1) My grandmother likesflowers very much.
- 2) I love..... flowers in your garden.
- 3) See you on..... Wednesday.
- 4) I always listen to..... radio in morning.
- 5) Alex goes to..... work by bus.
- 6) Don't be late for..... school.
- 7) Listen! Dennis is playing..... trumpet.
- 8) We often see our cousins over..... Easter.
- 9) She has never been to..... Alps before.
- 10) What about going to..... Australia in..... February?

3. The verb to be

The verb **be** can be an auxiliary verb or a main verb in English.

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
long form	short form	long form	short form	
I				
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I? Yes, you are/No, you aren't

he, she, it				
he is	he's	he is not	he isn't or he's not	Is He? Is she? Is It? Yes he is/ No, he isn't
we, you, they				
we are	we're	we are not	we aren't or we're not	Are we? Yes you are/No, you aren't Are you? Yes, we are/No, we aren't Are they? Yes,they are/No, they aren't

EXERCISES The verb to be

1. Complete the sentences with the verb to be into the positive or negative form.

1. My name's Marie. I from Spain.
2. You from Bulgaria. You Spanish.
3. This is Pierre. He..... a teacher.
4. My name's Louise. I from Scotland. Isixteen.
5. This is Natasha. I like her but she my girlfriend.
6. This is Pierre and his son Riko. They from Monaco.

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7. My friend ten years old. Hea student but he very good at Maths.
8. Weshop assistants. We work for TESCO.
9. you in your room?
10. Tom and Markin the park. They.....friends but they playing now.

2. Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. Ann / I'm / Hello _____
2. from / Where / you / 're ? _____
3. your / What's / name ? _____
4. My / Louise / 's / name _____
5. England / 's / he /from _____
6. What / job / 's / her ? _____
7. a / She / 's / hairdresser _____
8. old / How / you / are ? _____
9. 17 / 'm / I _____
10. 're / from / Brazil / They _____
11. are / How / you ? Fine, thanks _____
12. I / not / married / 'm . _____
13. Ken / England / is / from / too ? _____
14. phone / What / 's / number / his _____

3. Complete the short answers

1. Are you married?, I
2. Is he a teacher?, he
3. Are they from Scotland?, are.
4. Is Emily Polish? No,
5. Are Tom and Susan married?, they aren't
6. Is this his car?, it.....

4. The verb have got

• **Affirmative sentences**

long form	contracted form
I have got a brother.	I've got a brother.
You have got a sister.	You've got a sister.
He has got a budgie.	He's got a budgie.
She has got a dog.	She's got a dog.
It has got Bluetooth.	It's got Bluetooth.

We have got CDs.	We've got CDs.
You have got a nice room.	You've got a nice room.
They have got pets.	They've got pets.

• **Negations**

long form	contracted form
I have not got a brother.	I haven't got a brother / I've not got a brother.
You have not got a sister.	You haven't got a sister/You've not got a sister.
He has not got a budgie.	He hasn't got a budgie/He's not got a budgie.
She has not got a dog.	She hasn't got a dog/She's not got a dog.
It has not got Bluetooth.	It hasn't got Bluetooth/It's not got Bluetooth.
We have not got CDs.	We haven't got CDs/We've not got CDs.
You have not got a nice room.	You haven't got a nice room/You've not got a nice room.
They have not got pets.	They haven't got pets/They've not got pets.

• **Questions**

question	short answer
Have I got time?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
Have you got lots of friends?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
Has he got a mobile phone?	Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
Has she got a pink car?	Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
Has it got mudguards?	Yes, it has. No, it hasn't.
Have we got milk?	Yes, we have. No, we haven't.
Have you got a brown bag?	Yes, we have. No, we haven't.
Have they got nice books?	Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

NOTE: Do not use >got< in the short answer.

Eg: Have they got lots of friends?

correct: Yes, they have.

incorrect: Yes, they have got.

EXERCISES The verb have got

1. Write the negative and the interrogative

a) Mary has got two Dalmatian dogs.

N: _____

I: _____

b) My parents have got a big sport car.

N: _____

I: _____

c) Mason has got a lot of friends.

N: _____

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I: _____

2. Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the appropriate verb (to be or to have got).

*e.g.: I **have got** a banana. She **is** Anne Smith.*

1. Our postman _____ a big bag.
2. This _____ my umbrella.
3. I _____ an umbrella.
4. Today _____ Susan's birthday.
5. Susan _____ birthday today.
6. These _____ his photos.
7. Steve _____ seven photos.
8. This _____ our small house.
9. We _____ a small house.
10. Sean _____ a brother and a sister.

3. Write sentences using the given words and "to be" or "to have got". Use the short form of the verb only in the negative sentences. e.g. Ken * not * happy. Ken isn't happy.

- 1) Jimmy * not * a bike. _____
- 2) my father * 40 years old. _____
- 3) you * my address? _____
- 4) her name * Ellen Cox. _____
- 5) we * a big house. _____
- 6) I * not * a mobile phone. _____
- 7) the Taylors * at the shops. _____
- 8) Mr Smith * red apples. _____
- 9) the camera *not * in the car. _____
- 10) Jennifer * our new teacher. _____

4. Put the words in the correct order to get a sentence. Use the correct form of the verbs. Use the short form of the verb only in the negative sentences.

e.g.: Peter / in Poland / to be / today. Peter is in Poland today.

- 1) Oliver / she / to be / Kelly. _____
- 2) dogs / to have got / friendly / they? _____
- 3) I / the / in / to be / garden. _____
- 4) not / to be / children / the / happy. _____
- 5) a / Tom / television / to have got? _____
- 6) to have got / and / a / Nora / Chris / pider. _____

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7) we / sisters / to be / not. _____

8) a / his / car / to have got / grandparents / blue? _____

9) Peter's / at school / not / son / to be. _____

10) aunt / Mike / an / not / have got. _____

5. Fill in all the gaps, using the verb to be or to have got.

John a very nice boy. He eleven years old and he lives in New York. He American but his parents French. They were born in Paris.

John very short but he (neg) fat. He straight brown hair and dark brown eyes. His face round and he a beautiful smile. His feet quite big for a boy his age.

John a sister. Her name Mary and she nine years old. She fair hair and her eyes blue.

John and his sister very good friends. They two pets, a cat and a dog. They (neg) any birds because Mary prefers cats and dogs.

John a very happy boy because he a great family.

5. Plural rules

singular + -s	
singular	plural
a car	two cars
a lamp	two lamps
a hat	two hats

Add -es after sibilants			
singular		plural	
a box		two boxes	
a sandwich		two sandwiches	
a garage		two garages	
Substitute y after consonant with -ies			
singular		plural	
a city		two cities	
a lady		two ladies	
Add -s after vowel + y			
singular		plural	
a boy		two boys	
a day		two days	
Nouns on -f or -fe			
add -s		substitute with -ves	
singular	plural	singular	plural
a roof	two roofs	a thief	two thieves
a sheriff	two sheriffs	a shelf	two shelves

Irregular plural forms	
singular	plural
a man	two men
a woman	two women
a child	two children
a mouse	two mice
a tooth	two teeth
a goose	two geese
a foot	two feet
an ox	two oxen

EXERCISES Plural rules

1. Put in the correct form of the plural.

1) ox -

- 2) roof -
- 3) potato -
- 4) party -
- 5) deer -
- 6) chief -
- 7) photo -
- 8) series -
- 9) wife -
- 10) brother-in-law -
- 11) tomato -
- 12) tooth -
- 13) logo -
- 14) mouse -

2. For each space, choose the correct form of the given verb. Think about whether the noun is singular or plural.

1. This pair of sunglasses (be) really expensive. I'm not paying that much!
2. These scissors (be) blunt. Get me another pair.
3. That jacket you're wearing is really nice but those green jeans (be) horrible.
4. Physics (be) the study of the natural world.
5. A lot of the news we hear on the TV (be) bad. It's so depressing.
6. The police (investigate) a break-in at the National Bank last night.
7. People (be) are always likely to tell lies to protect themselves.
8. Think carefully before you spend that amount of money. A thousand pounds (be) a lot!
9. You should try walking so far just to find an open supermarket! Three miles (tire) you out so quickly, I'm telling you!

10. They have exaggerated a little with that new swimming pool. Did you see the temperature of the water? Forty one degrees (be) too high!

6. Present simple

- **Signal words:** every day, often, always, sometimes, never
- **Form:** infinitive (3rd person singular he, she, it: infinitive + -s)

Examples

- **Affirmative sentences:**

infinitive - 3rd person Singular (he, she, it) infinitive + -s

I read books. My brother **reads** books.

We sing pop songs. She **sings** pop songs.

I play handball. John **plays** handball.

- **Negative sentences:**

You must not negate a full verb in English. Always use the auxiliary do for negations (**don't- doesn't**)

I like computers.	I don't like computers at all.
My friend likes computers.	My mum doesn't like computers at all.

- **Questions:**

Use the auxiliary **do/does**

Do you play football?

Does he play football?

EXERCISES Present simple

1. Put the verbs into the correct positive form.

- I (to like)lemonade very much.
The girls always (to listen)..... to pop music.
Janet never (to wear)..... jeans.
Mr Smith (to teach)..... Spanish and French.
You (to do) homework after school.

2. Make negative sentences.

- My father makes breakfast. _____
They are eleven. _____
She writes a letter. _____
I speak Italian. _____
Danny phones his father on Sundays. _____

3. Make questions.

- you / to speak / English . _____
when / he / to go / home _____
they / to clean / the bathroom _____
where / she / to ride / her bike _____
Billy / to work / in the supermarket _____

4. Complete the UNDERLINED sentences by using the right form of to do (*do, don't, does, doesn't*).

- 1) My mother likes chocolate, but she like biscuits. _____
2) What the children wear at your school? _____
3) Lynn's father watches badminton on TV, but he watch judo. _____
4) Where the Masons buy their fruit? _____
5) the cat like to sleep on the sofa? _____
6) Dogs love bones, but they love cheese. _____
7) Where Sam and Ben hide their CDs? _____
8) We eat pizza, but we eat hamburgers. _____
9) Mrs Miller read magazines? _____
10) the boys play cricket outside?..... _____

5. Choose the best word (from the list) to complete these sentences. Careful - you don't need them all.

Do/ does - don't /doesn't - like/ likes - think/ thinks - sing/ sings

1. your boyfriend help with the housework?
2. I want to go home - I'm happy here.
3. Do you that English is easy?
4. Tom speak French - he only speaks German.
5. We swimming - we go to the swimming pool every week.
6. Everyone that the Tiny TEFL Teacher is very clever.
7. My girlfriend doesn't usually in the shower.
8. My sister dogs - she has 5 of them.
9. What you do at the weekends?
10. your cat eat mice?

6. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

1. Jane (not/drink) tea very often.
2. What time (the banks/open) in Britain?
3. Where (John/come) from?
4. It (take) me an hour to get to work.
5. She (not/wake) up early on Sundays.

7. Error text – letter. Find all mistakes in the text.

Hello,

My name is Susan. I'm fourteen and I live in Germany. My hobbies are go to discos, sometimes I hear music in the radio. In the summer I go bathing in a lake. I haven't any brothers or sisters. We take busses to school. I study year 9 at my school. My birthday is on friday. I hope I will gets a new guitar.

I'm looking forward to get a e-mail from you.

Yours,

Susan

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

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7. WH- Question pronouns

They are called wh-questions because they start with a question word.

Question words are pronouns: they represent the information you are asking about: "**Who**" is with you?
"**Peter**" is with me.

The question words are:

- **What:** to ask about objects: What is she doing?
- **How:** to ask about a manner: How are you?
- **Where:** to ask about a place: Where are you going?
- **Which:** to ask about one special object out of at least two: Which present did she like most?
- **Who:** to ask about people: Who do you talk to?
- **Whose:** to ask about a possessive relation: Whose book is this?
- **Whom:** to ask about people (very formal, is not used very often): Whom did you call?
- **When:** to ask about a time: When are you leaving?

EXERCISES: WH- QUESTION PRONOUNS

1. Make present simple 'wh' questions. Use the auxiliary verb do/does.

1. (*where / you / go to school?*)

Where do you go to school?

2. (what / you / do?)

3. (where / John / come from?)

4. (how long / it / take from London to Paris?)

5. (how often / she / go to the cinema?)

6. (how many children / you / have?)

7. (when / you / get up?)

8. (how often / you / study English?)

1. (what time / the film / start?)

10. (where / you / play tennis?)

2. **Mixed exercise .Make the present simple, positive, negative or question:**

1. I _____ (be) in a café now.

2. _____ (she / play) tennis every week?

3. They _____ (go) to the cinema every Wednesday.

4. _____ (she / be) a singer?

5. You _____ (find) the weather here cold.

6. _____ (they / be) on the bus?

7. Lucy _____ (ride) her bicycle to work.

8. Why _____ (he / be) in France?

9. I _____ (not / play) the piano often.

10. It _____ (not / be) cold today.

11. We _____ (be) from Portugal.

12. _____ (we / make) too much noise at night?

13. Where _____ (Harry / study)?
 14. _____ (it / be) foggy today?
 15. We _____ (not / be) late.

5. Adverbs of frequency

Always, usually, regularly, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never are adverbs of frequency. The position of these adverbs is:

- a) before the main verb

		Adverb of frequency	Verb	
I		always	get up	at 6.45.
Peter	can	usually	play	football on Sundays.
Mandy	has	sometimes	got	lots of homework.

- b) after a form of to be am, are, is (was, were)

	Verb	Adverb of frequency	
Susan	is	never	late.

The adverbs **often, usually, sometimes and occasionally** can go at the beginning of a sentence.

Eg: *Sometimes I go swimming.*

Often we surf the internet.

But these adverbs are also put at the end of the sentence.

Eg: *We read books occasionally.*

EXERCISES Adverbs of frequency

1. Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position.

1) He listens to the radio. (*often*) _____

2) They read a book. (*sometimes*) _____

3) Pete gets angry. (*never*) _____

4) Tom is very friendly. (*usually*) _____

5) I take sugar in my coffee. (*sometimes*) _____

6) Ramon and Frank are hungry. (*often*) _____

2. Order these sentences

a) dictionary / often / use / The / the / students

b) me / Paul / helps / sometimes / my / with / homework

c) visit / Jonathan / usually / dentist / the

d) I / fish / often / hours / for / catching / anything / without

e) try / police / keep / The / order / always / to

f) see / usually / Jennifer / out / goes / a / to / concert

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g) often / money / Sally / her / borrows / friends / from

6. Present continuous or progressive

1) actions happening at the moment of speaking .

Peter is reading a book now.

2) fixed plan in the near future

She is going to Basel on Saturday.

3) temporary actions

His father is working in Rome this month.

4) actions happening around the moment of speaking (longer actions)

My friend is preparing for his exams.

5) trends

More and more people are using their computers to listen to music.

6) repeated actions which are irritating to the speaker (with always, constantly, forever)

Andrew is always coming late.

- **Signal words**

now, at the moment, Look! Listen!

- **Form**

to be (am, are, is) + infinitive + -ing

- **Examples**

Affirmative sentences:

I am playing football. You are playing football.
I'm playing football. You're playing football.

Negative sentences:

I am not playing football.
I'm not playing football.

You are not playing football.
You're not playing football.
You aren't playing football.

Questions:

Am I playing football? Are you playing football?

EXERCISES Present continuous or progressive

1. Change the verb into the correct form:

1. We (go) to the movies tonight.
2. She (leave) to London tomorrow morning.
3. Jenny (come) back from New York tomorrow.
4. I (visit) Lisa next week.
5. You (work) on the big project after lunch.
6. They (sing) at our club next month.
7. Mark (meet) me for lunch.
8. Tracy (bring) the package later today.

2. Order these sentences

1 [looking my for glasses. I'm](#)

2 [of you reading? kind book are What](#)

3 [Why crying? Pamela is](#)

4 [University. at economics studying Paul is Kharkov National](#)

5 [Why everyone laughing? is](#)

6 [Are me? for waiting you](#)

7. The Present Continuous and Present Simple Tenses

1. Permanent (usual) and Temporary (now, around now) actions.

- We use the **Present Continuous** tense to speak about things which are happening now or things which are temporary.

I am not working now. I am on holiday.

Sally is listening to a new CD.

Who are you phoning?

- The **Present Simple** tense describes usual, repeated and permanent things - for *example, always, usually, often, sometimes, never.*

I work as an accountant.

John doesn't know German.

How often do you play tennis?

- Compare how these two tenses are used.

Why are you walking to work? Don't you usually go by bus?

I live in Kharkiv, but now I am living in Moscow.

Usually we have dinner at 7, but today we are having it at 9.

2. Some verbs are not normally used in the Continuous Tense. They are called "state" verbs. If you need to practice such verbs, visit [English Action and State Verbs](#) page.

3. **Present Continuous** and **Present Simple** to talk about the future.

- We use the Present Continuous Tense for plans and arrangements.

What are you doing tonight?

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I'm seeing a very important customer in my office at 4 o'clock.

We are going to the sea for our holiday.

Where are you staying in Vienna?

I'm not going anywhere. It is final.

- We use the **Present Simple** in the conditional clauses after **if, when, as soon as, until** etc, and when we talk about timetable, schedules, itineraries etc.

What will you do if you fail your exam?

We will wait, until she comes.

My plane takes off at 9.00.

The President arrives in Norway on 17 September.

What time does your train leave?

EXERCISES: Mixed tenses

1. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form, either the *Present Simple Tense* or the *Present Continuous Tense*.
Check the 3rd singular person in the Present Tense sentences.

1. Ia very interesting book. (READ)

2. Joanneeight hours a day. (WORK)

3. Tonight we..... a play at the theatre. (SEE)

4. Whoyou.....to? (SPEAK)

5. Ihim very well. (NOT/KNOW)

6. What will you do if she..... late? (ARRIVE)

7. My wife..... coffee for breakfast. (PREFER)

8. What.....you..... for breakfast today? (HAVE)

9. Your train..... at 17.25 from platform 3. (LEAVE)

10. Whatshe.....? She's a student. (DO)

2. Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

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1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I (work) as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) .
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) .
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) .
6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) because everybody (talk) so loudly.
7. Justin (write, currently) a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) to a movie tonight with some friends.
9. The business cards (be, normally) printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.
10. This delicious chocolate (be) made by a small chocolatier in Zurich, Switzerland.

3. Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

A Trekking Journal

November 12, 1997

Today (be) the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake) ; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) me and my toes (bleed) , but I (want, still) to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) so different, and I (try) to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually)

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[]

I (travel, currently) [] with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) [] a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) [] ahead of me and (complain) [] that I am too slow. I (do) [] my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.

Right now, Liam (sit) [] with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) [] the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) [] the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) [] him Tam. Tam (speak) [] English very well and he (try) [] to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam (say) [] a new word, Liam (try) [] to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam (seem, also) [] to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

11. Adjectives: Comparatives and superlatives

- **COMPARATIVES:**

Los comparativos sirven justamente para comparar una misma cualidad o característica en dos sustantivos.

Por ejemplo, en la frase "a small shirt" (una camisa chica), small es un adjetivo. Para comparar este objeto con otro, se usa el *adjetivo comparativo*, "a smaller shirt" (una camisa más chica).

Para formar el comparativo, se deben seguir las siguientes reglas:

- Se agrega al adjetivo "er" o "r", si ya termina en "e".
small - smaller
- Si la palabra termina en vocal + consonante, se duplica la consonante.
big - bigger
- Si termina en "y" se cambia por "ier".
happy - happier

Cuando el adjetivo tiene más de tres sílabas, el comparativo se forma usando la palabra "more" adelante.

expensive - **more expensive**
careful - **more careful**

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Para comparar dos objetos en una oración, se agrega "**than**".

E.g.: This shirt is smaller than that shirt.

Esta camisa es más chica que aquella camisa.

- **SUPERLATIVES**

Los superlativos sirven para referirse a sustantivos que son los únicos que presentan una cualidad que los diferencia del resto.

Como vimos, en la frase "**a small shirt**" (una camisa chica), **small** es un adjetivo. Si todas las demás camisas son grandes, se puede comparar usando el *superlativo* "**the smallest shirt**" (la camisa más chica). Siempre se agrega "**the**" adelante.

Para formar el superlativo, se deben seguir las siguientes reglas:

- Se agrega al adjetivo "**est**" o "**st**", si ya termina en "e".
small - the smallest
- Si la palabra termina en vocal + consonante, se duplica la consonante.
big - the biggest
- Si termina en "y" se cambia por "**iest**".
happy - the happiest

Cuando el adjetivo tiene más de tres sílabas, el superlativo se forma usando las palabras "**the most**" adelante.

expensive - **the most expensive**
careful - **the most careful**

Existen ciertos adjetivos con comparativos y superlativos irregulares. La única forma de aprenderlos es memorizarlos.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good bueno	better mejor	the best el mejor
bad malo	worse peor	the worst el peor
far lejos	Further Más lejos	The furthest El más lejano

EXERCISES: Comparatives and superlatives

Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives below.

1. big / bigger / biggest or important / more important / most important

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1. tall			20. far		
2. cheap			21. bad		
3. expensive			22. fat		
4. good			23. interesting		
5. lazy			24. narrow		
6. pretty			25. safe		
7. beautiful			26. dangerous		
8. difficult			27. messy		
9. boring			28. handsome		
10. shy			29. attractive		

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11. happy			30. delicious		
12. short			31. useful		
13. famous			32. easy		
14. comfortable			33. lucky		
15. ugly			34. quiet		
16. warm			35. noisy		
17. long			36. modern		
18. intelligent			37. patient		
19. wide			38. convenient		

2. Complete the following sentences with the correct comparative form of the words listed below.

*Bad- important- crowded- good- high- heavy- convenient- difficult- cheap -expensive –quiet- easy -thin
healthy- dangerous -cold*

1. In Canada, January is _____ than March.
2. I think that good health is _____ than money.
3. I can't carry my suitcase. It's much _____ than yours.
4. I can afford to buy a new bike but not a new car. A car is _____ than a bike.
5. You look _____ than the last time I saw you. Have you lost weight?
6. I couldn't get a seat in the restaurant. It was _____ than usual.
7. Mountains are _____ than hills.

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8. He got a very good mark on his exam. The exam was _____ than he had expected.
9. You should go to the doctor. Your cold is _____ than it was a few days ago.
10. There is a lot of crime in the big cities. They are _____ than the small town where I live.
11. I don't understand this lesson. It is _____ than the last one we did.
12. I can't study in this room. It's too noisy. I'm going to find a _____ place.
13. Our apartment is far from everything. We want to move to a _____ location.
14. Orange juice is _____ than Coke.
15. The store is having a great sale today. Most televisions are 25% _____ than they were yesterday.
16. The doctor told me that I can go back to work if I feel _____ tomorrow.

READING 1: THE BALD EAGLE

A. Fill in the gaps with the right word. There are 12 blanks but 20 words.

The Bald Eagle is a majestic bird. The (1)_____ bird has a brown body, brown (2)_____, a white head, and large, hooked (3)_____ beak. The sexes are identical in plumage, but females are about 25 % (4)_____ than males and they (5)_____ 5.6 kg, 1.5 kg (6)_____ than males. Younger birds appear all brown. It has a body (7)_____ of 70–102 cm. They build their nests (8)_____ February and the incubation is (9)_____ early March (10)_____ mid-May.

Bald Eagles (11)_____ live near water because their main food is fish. Sometimes, however, Bald Eagles eat dead animals (carrion). They even steal food from other birds such as ospreys and gulls!

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The bald eagle is both the (12) _____ bird and animal of the United States

White – to- more -never- adult –weigh- from -wings – at- national- larger – long- yellow – on- always- stronger –
length – in – babies - tail

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

11 _____

12 _____

READING 2: Robots

A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. Unless you tell it to!

Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house.

Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines.

Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not

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real. They were imaginary. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm.

In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

1) As used in paragraph 1, we can understand that something special is NOT

- A. normal
- B. expensive
- C. perfect
- D. tired

2) According to the author, robots may be used to

- I. make cars
- II. explore volcanoes
- III. answer telephone calls

ANSWERS:

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II And III only
- D. I, II, and III

3) What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?

- A. to show how easy it is to make a robot
- B. to tell what a robot is
- C. to describe the things a robot can do
- D. to explain the difference between a robot and a machine

4) According to the passage, when was the first real robot made?

- A. 1961
- B. 1900
- C. 2003
- D. 2000 years ago

5) Which of these gives the best use of a robot?

- A. to help make a sandwich
- B. to help tie shoes
- C. to help read a book
- D. to help explore Mars

6) How does the author of this passage most likely feel about robots?

- A. Robots are old.
- B. Robots are confusing.
- C. Robots are helpful.

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D.Robots are dangerous.